லாளர்கள் தவிர மற்றும் 200 ஒப்பந்த தொழிலாளர்கள் கட்டிட வேலைக்காக நியமிக்கப்பட்டு இந்த 200 தொழிலாளர்களும் முன் போலவே வேலைசெய்து வருகின்றனர். இப்பொழுது தொழிற் சாலையில் அமைதியான சூழ்நிலை நிலவி வருகிறது.

**திரு. என். டென்னிஸ் :** ஒப்பந்த முறையில் வேலை ஆட்களை எடுப்பதில் பல சிக்கல்கள் இருப்பதால், நிரந்தரமாக வேலை ஆட்களை எடுப்பதற்கு வழிவகுப்பதற்கு அரசு முன்வருமா?

**மாண்புமிகு திரு. என். வி. நடராசன் :** ஒப்பந்த முறையில் வேலை ஆட்களை எடுப்பதை கூடுமான அளவுக்குக் குறைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்கனவே முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

### (ஆ) நெசவாளர் வேலையின்மையைப் போக்க நூல் விநியோக முறையை ஒழுங்குபடுத்தல் குறித்து.

**திரு. கி. செயராமன் :** மாண்புமிகு துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, உயர்ந்த ரக பருத்தி நூலின் விலை பல மடங்கு உயர்ந்துள்ளதால் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் வேலை வாய்ப்பு குறைந்தும் பல இடங்களில் வேலையின்மை ஏற்படுகின்ற நிலை உண்டாவதைப் போக்க, நூல் விநியோக முறையை ஒழுங்குபடுத்த வேண்டியது பற்றிய அவசரப் பொது முக்கியமான காரியத்தை மாண்புமிகு தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன்.

THE HON. THIRU S. MADHAVAN : Sir, the prices of cotton yarn, particularly in the higher counts, have increased over the last two years. At present there is no statutory control over the distribution of cotton yarn. Only a voluntary pool scheme is in vogue, under which cotton yarn under 40 counts and below are allotted to consumers at prices fixed by the Textile Commissioner. This scheme has been extended to higher counts from 1st August 1972, and 50 per cent of the production of yarn of these counts will be made available by the mills for distribution under the regulated price. The voluntary pool scheme has not been found to work satisfactorily in actual practice. The loop-holes in the scheme have been pointed out to Government of India and they have been requested to give the necessary powers to State Government to control the price of yarn and regulate the distribution.

In order that the handloom industry may get yarn at reasonable prices, the Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State are selling nearly 50 per cent of the yarn produced by them, on an average at less than 10 per cent margin of profit, at a much lower price, than the open market price to the Weavers Co-operative Societies. The prices of cotton yarn sold by the Co-operative Spinning Mills are generally lower by one or two per cent compared to the open market prices. In finer counts the prices are lower, at times, even by 10 per cent. In allotting the yarn produced by the Co-operative Spinning Mills to Weavers Co-operative Societies, the economic working of the Co-operative Spinning Mills has also to be taken into account. The Government are considering the question of distributing the entire requirement of yarn of the Weavers Co-operative Societies at reasonable prices, from the Co-operative Spinning Mills, the Mills taken over by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation and other private mills.

In marketing the finished goods of the primary societies the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society has in recent years vastly increased its operations in procurement and sales.

(Rs. in crores.)

| Year. | Sales by primaries. | Procurement by Co-optex. | Sales by Co-optex. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (3) |
| 1966–67 .. | 10·50 | 3·5 | 4·10 |
| 1971–72 .. | 16·50 | 7·2 | 7·90 |

The total sales by the primaries has increased from Rs. 10.5 crores in 1966–67 to Rs. 16.5 crores in 1971–72.

During this period the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society has also increased its procurement from the primaries. In 1966–67, the Society procured handloom goods worth Rs. 3.5 crores from the primaries out of their total sales worth Rs. 10.5 crores. In 1971–72 it has procured for Rs. 7·2 crores out of the total sales of Rs. 16.5 crores. Also the Co-optex has doubled the procurement in this period from Rs. 3.5 crores to Rs. 7.2 crores.

In spite of this commendable performance by the primaries and the Apex Society there is at present heavy accumulation of stocks (to the tune of about Rs. 8 crores) in the primaries and the Apex Society. The value of the accumulated stock is nearly 80 per cent more than that of the stock held last year at this time.

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The Government are taking all necessary steps to see that the stock accumulated in the primary societies are cleared away as early as possible. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society has taken necessary steps to pay all pending bills of the primary societies immediately and procure their entire accumulated marketable stocks. Regarding payment of rebate for the current year to the primary societies and Co-optex, out of the total Budgetary allotment of Rs. 130 lakhs, so far a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been sanctioned. Claim worth R. 10 lakh are pending with the Director of Handlooms which will be cleartd within a week. Regarding the balance, prompt action will be taken to pay the rebate on receipt of the recommended claims from the Assistant Director of Handlooms. As against the credit limit of Re. 1 crore in 1966, a special credit limit of Rs. 3 crores has also been obtioned from the Reserve Bank of India with Government guarantee. Government have also written to the Government of India on 11th August 1972 for a grant of Rs. 1.50 crores as special assistance to the Handloom Industry for clearing the accumulated stocks. This assistance is for (i) participation in the share capital of the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society; (ii) giving 10 per cent rebate during the festival occasion; and (iii) starting modern show rooms in major cities in the country. When these steps are taken the apex society will be sufficiently strengthened to handle atleast about 75 per cent of the total production of primaries for the next few years.

The Government have also taken up with the Government of India the question of reservations of certain varieties exclusively for the Handloom Sector. The existing orders on reservation are not applicable to units of less than 5 powerlooms thus opening a vast field for powerlooms to encroach into the reserved categories. Also the order is riddled with too many minute technical details which are too difficult to detect and enforce. These loopholes in the existing orders have been pointed out to Government of India and they have been requested to reserve all varieties of dhoties, sarees towels, bed covers and bed sheets exclusively to handlooms without stipulating any condition regarding the width of the border or number of powerlooms, as it is the case in the present order. The Government also have suggested to Government of India that the State Government should be empowered

to check and stop the movement, within the State, of fabrics produced, if any, in other States, in violation of the reservation orders.

The main problem for the Handloom Industry is availability of adequate finance to the primary societies. The Reserve Bank of India allots necessary finance on the basis of production in the societies. But whenever there is accumulation of stock and as a result the production of the society goes down, the societies do not get their basic requirement of finance, and they suffer in the result. The societies accumulate stocks over the major part of the year and dispose of them only during special seasons like Deepavali, but the borrowing limit has been fixed as 25 per cent of the annual production value. The Government are considering the question of getting the full requirement of financial assistance to the primaries from the Reserve Bank of India by liberalising the existing production and sales norms of the bank on the strength of Government guarantee and on the assurance of Apex Society to lift the goods fully.

To help the weavers outside the Co-operative fold the Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance Corporation has been formed. The Corporation sanctioned during the last year loans to the extent of Rs. 149.35 lakhs. Upto June 1966 a sum of Rs. 217 lakhs was issued. After 1966 June and upto 1971, a sum of Rs. 553 lakhs has been issued.

The Government are also taking necessary steps to increase the export of handloom fabrics. The total value of exports which fell from Rs. 3.66 crores in 1966 to Rs. 1.22 crores in 1970, picked up again in 1971 to Rs. 2.8 crores and shows further signs of increasing. The Government have sanctioned a grant of 2 per cent rebate of F.O.B. value of cotton handloom fabrics exported through Madras Port during the period 1st April 1971 to 31st March 1972. The question of extending this rebate for the current year also, is under consideration. Government are also considering the further steps to be taken to increase the value of export of handloom goods.

The Government have also proposed several ameliorative measures for weavers affected by gradual introduction of powerlooms. These measures include starting of training centres for

them to train in improved and latest methods of weaving providing alternative employment in the Co-operative Spinning Mills, assignment of land, issue of loans for cultivation, facilities for education, etc. Government have also constituted an Advisory Committee for fixing of minimum wages for employees in Handloom weaving. The provision of housing facilities will be taken into account along with the various housing programmes implemented by the State Housing Board and Slum Clearance Board.

The Government have all along been taking all possible measures to help the Handloom Industry. The expenditure on handloom has been steadily increasing year by year and from a sum of Rs. 118 lakhs in 1967-68, it has increased to Rs. 239 lakhs in 1971–72. The provision of adequate working capital to weavers co-operative societies at a reasonable rate of interest is the most important pre-requisite for the development of these institutions. The Reserve Bank of India provides funds to the Weavers Co-operative Societies through the State Co-operative Bank and the District Co-operative/Central Banks for production and marketing at 1.5 per cent below the bank rate. The Co-operative Financing Banks are given a subsidy of 3 per cent as their margin, to enable them to lend to the Weavers Co-operative Societies at concessional rate of interest.

The Working capital loans provided to the Weavers Co-operative Societies including the State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is backed by Government guarantee. During the year 1970-71 the Government have given guarantee in this regard to the extent of Rs. 500 lakhs to the Reserve Bank of India. For the year 1971–72 the Government have given guarantee in this regard to the extent of Rs. 625 lakhs to the Reserve Bank of India. During 1972–73, a sum of Rs. 777 lakhs has been recommended for Government guarantee. The subsidy assistance is extended in respect of the loans given by the Central Banks from their own funds also. A subsidy of 1 per cent is given to the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank as its margin for routing the Reserve Bank of India finance at concessional rate to the State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

The credit limit sanctioned to the State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society and the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and the subsidy sanctioned towards interest are given below :—

| | Credit limits sanctioned | | | Total subsidy towards interest on working capital loans sanctioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society. | Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies. | Total | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | | (Rs. in lakhs.) | | |
| 1967–68 .. | 100·00 | 286·05 | 386·05 | 10·62 |
| 1971–72 .. | 275·00 | 250·29 | 625·29 | 10·85 |

The expenditure on rebate also has tremendously increased from Rs. 64 lakhs in 1966–67 to 130 lakhs in 1971–72. The State participation in the share capital of the Apex Society has also increased over the last five years. In 1966 the Apex Society had a total share capital of only Rs. 36.25 lakhs with a Government contribution of Rs. 18 lakhs. Now the society has a share capital of Rs. 87 lakhs, the Government contribution being Rs. 62.5 lakhs. This enhanced contribution by Government in the share capital has enabled the society to increase its borrowing power, thus increasing its procurement capacity. The Central Co-operative Banks are asked to continue to take the outstandings due from the State Apex Society as an admissible item of cover for borrowings in making advance to the primary societies.

It should be mentioned in this context that the cess fund scheme under which a separate cess was levied on organised mill sector and kept in a fund out of which handloom development schemes were implemented, has been dropped since 1960. At present the cess fund has been completely merged with the central revenues. The Government of India do not allot any specific amount for handloom schemes but give only a block grant covering various plan schemes. The amount made available for handlooms out of the block grant by the Government is much more than what would have been allotted under the cess fund scheme.

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From what has been said above it will be clear that the Government have taken all necessary steps for the development of handloom industry. In particular this Government have introduced the following new schemes to help the handloom weavers :

1. State participation in the share capital of primary weavers co-operative societies in order to improve their borrowing base. Under the scheme, since 1967–68, Rs. 36 lakhs has been invested.

2. Sanction of 100 per cent loan towards share capital required by individual weavers to become member of Co-operative Societies, a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made for the year 1972–73.

3. Introduction of new training programmes imparted in the 12 training centres in all the districts except Nilgiris and Madras. The expenditure on this which was Rs. 1.41 lakhs in 1966–67 has now risen to a proposed 5.83 lakhs for 1972–73.

Finally a comparison of the amount spent on Handlooms among various States will clearly show that Tamil Nadu is leading all other States in this filed. The average annual expenditure on Handlooms during the last three years has been of the order of Rs. 200 lakhs and the plan outlay on handlooms during the 4th Five-Year Plan is Rs. 1,060 lakhs. The outlay for Andhra Pradesh which is second to Tamil Nadu is only Rs. 322.44 lakhs. The outlay for Kerala is only Rs. 165 lakhs.

Government do not think that all the problems of the Handloom Industry have been solved or that there is very little to do for them in this field. They are aware that the Handloom Industry still faces a number of problems regarding availability of adequate finance, supply of yarn at reasonable prices and marketing of the finished handloom goods. In order to study these problems in detail and suggest suitable measures for the healthy and sound development of the handloom industry, the Government have decided to constitute an Expert Committee with Thiru K. Santhanam as Chairman and Thiru R. Kanakasabai, Chairman, Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank and Thiru M. P. Nachimuthu, President, Chennimalai Weavers Co-operative Society. The

Committee has been requested to submit its report within two months. On the submission of report by the Committee Government will take such further action as may be necessary.

THIRU K. T. K. THANGAMANI : This is rather a lengthy statement and a very useful statement from the point of view of handloom weavers and yarn prices. I request that copies of the same may be circulated to all hon. Members.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, that will be circulated.

### 4. அரசினர் சட்ட முன்வடிவுகள்

### (அ) தமிழ்நாடு, 1972-ம் ஆண்டு ஆயத் தீர்வை (திருத்த) சட்ட முன்வடிவு.

**மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர் :** தமிழ்நாடு 1972-ம் ஆண்டு ஆயத் தீர்வை (திருத்த) சட்ட முன்வடிவை அறிமுகம் செய்து மேற்படி சட்ட முன்வடிவு ஆய்வுக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும் என்று கோருவார்கள்.

**மாண்புமிகு திரு. செ. மாதவன் :** மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே,

தமிழ்நாடு 1972-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆயத்தீர்வைச் (திருத்த) சட்ட முன்வடிவை * அறிமுகம் செய்து, அது ஆய்வுக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும் என்று முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

தமிழ்நாடு 1971-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆயத்தீர்வைச் சட்டத்தைச் செயல்படுத்தும்போது ஏற்பட்ட அனுபவத்திலிருந்து சிலமுறை பிறழ்ந்த செயல்களின் விளைவால் அரசுக்கு வருவாய் விரயம் ஏற்படுகிறதென தெரிய வந்துள்ளது. எனவே, இம்முறை பிறழ்ந்த செயல்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்காகச் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தக் கருதப்பட்டுள்ளது. இச்சட்டத்தின் தண்டனை விதித்துறைகளை மேலும் இறுக்கவும் கருதப்பட்டுள்ளது. சிலவகைக் குற்றங்களுக்கு விதிக்கப்படத்தக்க உயர்ந்த அளவு தண்டனையை உயர்த்தவும், சிறைத் தண்டனையும் அபராதமும் இணைந்த குறைந்த அளவு தண்டனையை வரையறுக்கவும் கருதப்

* 21-7-72-ம் தேதிய தமிழ் நாடு சிறப்பு அரசிதழில் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.